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OUTER STRONGHOLDS OF SIEGFRIED TAKEN BY YANKEE FORCES

American Units By-Pass Limbourg and Reach Rotgen, Says Lisbon Dispatch

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—American forces yesterday launched an attack on the wide front east of Verviers and captured the outer fortifications of the Siegfried Line there, but resisting German tank and grenadier units in counter-attacks prevented the Americans from expanding from their newly-won ground, according to frontline reports.

The brunt of the fighting by the American 1st Army was still borne yesterday by the left wing operating in the Maastricht-Verviers-Malmedy sector. Although they increased their pressure, they made no large gains yesterday against further stiffening German resistance in that hotly-contested sector.

The enemy tried especially hard to force a break-through to Aachen, but only south of Hohe Venn near Verviers their tank spearheads were able to advance further toward the east after heavy fighting. Their comrade units which broke into the northern extremity of Luxemburg and the Luxemburg-German frontier area on the lower reaches of the Ourthe River in general made but slow progress. Their attempts to probe the Siegfried Line with reconnaissance tank units at the outer fringe of the German fortification zone met stubborn resistance.

On the Moselle front extending from north of Metz to south of Nancy, a major attack by the American 3rd Army is in progress. Carried out by extremely strong forces, it apparently aims at piercing the entire Moselle line on the wide front. Heavy fluctuating battles are now ranging there, particularly south of Nancy where the enemy troops have crossed the upper Moselle and advancing toward Luneville.

U.S. Thrust Checked

On the other hand, the thrust by the extreme right wing of the American 3rd Army directed against the source of the Moselle was effectively stopped by a German counter-attack in the region southwest of Mirecourt, thus frustrating the enemy's intention to strike from the north against the flank of the German troops withdrawing from Plateau de Langres in planned co-operation with the thrust against the southern flank by penetration troops of the American 7th Army. The American southern thrust was stopped north of Vesoul.

Retreating German troops have been cut off from the direct route to the Belfort gap, but they still have sufficient corridor room between Vesoul and Mirecourt to withdraw in the direction of the Vosges and by this curved route again gain contact with the German bolt position off the Burgundian Gate. These bolt positions extend approximately from the upper reaches of the Ognon River across the Doubs River and west of Montbeliard to the Swiss frontier southwest of Pruntrut. Its entire front was heavily attacked by enemy spearheads yesterday, but were all warded off. A German counter-attack carried out from the bolt position on the upper Ognon against the right flank of portions of the American 7th Army, considerably lessened its pressure on the German group retreating from Plateau de Langres.

Meanwhile, in the Flanders area, German rearguards waged fierce and successful battles in the area south of the Schelde estuary against strong forces of the Canadian 1st Army which are trying to prevent the disengagement movement of the German troops that are being sluiced from the pocket on the Flanders coast to southwest Holland.

Enemy pressure was particularly strong near Antwerp and east of Ghent. The northern bank of the Albert Canal between Merxem and Gheel, however, still remains firmly in German hands. A British bridgehead at Gheel was eliminated in a counter-attack yesterday.

These operations are apparently only protective tactics, while the bulk of the British 2nd Army is flowing into the Beeringen bridgehead to lend additional pressure to the tank thrust conducted since Monday in the direction of Eindhoven and British troops there yesterday advanced up to the Meuse-Schelde Canal. Bitter fighting is now in progress for the crossing of the canal. Apparently the British are planning an operative breakthrough to Nijmegen.

Meanwhile, during the German disengaging movements in southern France, the U.S. 179th Infantry Regiment incurred particularly heavy losses for two battalions were practically wiped out to the last man by the German panzer grenadiers of the famous 1940 "Ghost Division." Some 300 Americans were taken prisoner and a whole company of more than 100 officers and men surrendered to the Germans without fighting. The Americans suffered more than 500 dead.

This special feat, achieved by the "Ghost Division" was due to the fact that a comparatively small German group of forces cut off the American regiment from its rear communications by a daring encirclement. By employing the few Sherman tanks which they had captured, they blocked the only road of retreat for the Americans. The German encirclement movement was carried out so quickly that not even the heavy American artillery could intervene in the fighting.

Spearheads Hit Siegfried

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Spearheads of six allied armies are now massed along the frontier from Switzerland to the North Sea with spearheads of the American 1st army operating on the Belgium-Dutch border down to Luxemburg closest to the German fortifications of the Siegfried Line, according to frontline dispatches.

The most advanced units of the American army has driven deeply into the German lines at two places and aiming for Coblenz and Cologne. The American group which fanned out from Verviers by-passed the strongly fortified fortress of Limbourg and driving through Eupen are reported to have reached Rotgen.

After announcing that American troops have reached the German border at Eupen and northeast of Luxemburg, General Eisenhower has again imposed a security silence on the two lunges of the American 1st army. It is learned however that fresh forces were being poured into these thrusts which are 65 miles apart.

Turkish Ambassador Calls on Shigemitsu On Taking Over Post

Dr. Muzaffer Goeker, new Turkish Ambassador to Japan, who arrived in Tokyo on Sunday accompanied by Madame Goeker called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at 4 p.m. Thursday, and reported on his assumption of the new post. Ambassador Goeker, till he was appointed Ambassador to Tokyo, was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Turkish National Assembly, professor of Istanbul University and head of the Literature Department of the same University. The new Turkish envoy is also an Istanbul representative of the Education Ministry. The Ambassador was elected member of the National Assembly in 1934 and two years later helped in the founding of Ankara University, in the capacity of member of the National Assembly. In 1938, he became a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly and two years later, was appointed its Chairman.

TERMS GIVEN RUMANIA FOR ARMISTICE BARED

Troops Against German and Reparations to Soviet Union Provided

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—Rumanian armistice terms which since September 8 were being drawn up by Soviet, British and United States representatives were completed and signed today in Moscow.

The Soviet Government disclosed that the terms of the armistice with Rumania will restore the part of Transylvania which Adolf Hitler assigned to Hungary, all anti-Axis property in Rumania will be restored and the Rumanians are ordered to pay $300,000,000 in goods as reparations to the Soviet Union.

Following are the terms of the Rumanian armistice agreement which was signed in Moscow:

1. As Rumania has entered the war and will wage war on the side of the anti-Axis Powers against Germany and Hungary, she will provide no less than 12 infantry divisions. Rumanian armed forces, including naval and air forces, will be conducted under the general leadership of the Soviet and allied high command.

2. Rumania will take steps for the disarming and interning of the armed forces of Germany and Hungary on Rumanian territory and also intern the citizens of both states residing there.

Free Movement in Rumania

3. Rumania will ensure to the Soviet and other allied forces facilities for free movement on Rumanian territory in any direction if required by the military situation. Rumania will give such movement every possible assistance with their own means of communications and at their own expense on land, on water and in the air.

4. The state frontier between the Soviet Union and Rumania established by the Soviet-Rumanian agreement of June 8, 1940 is restored.

5. Rumania will immediately hand over all Soviet and allied prisoners of war in their hands as well as interned citizens.

6. Rumania will immediately set free, irrespective of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement on account of their activities in favor of the anti-Axis nations.

7. Rumania will hand over all war material of Germany and her allied countries located on Rumanian territory including vessels located in Rumanian waters.

8. Rumania will undertake not to permit the export of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany and Hungary or to their nationals resident in their territories without the permission of the Soviet and allied high command.

9. Rumania will undertake to hand over all vessels belonging or having belonged to the United Nations which are located in Rumanian ports, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for the use of the Soviet and allied high command.

10. Rumania must make regular payments in Rumanian currency required by the Soviet and allied high command for the fulfillment of its functions and will in case of need ensure on Rumanian territory of industrial and transportation enterprises, means of communication, power stations, stores of fuel, food and other materials and services in accordance with instructions issued by the Soviet and allied high command.

Reparations Provided

11. Losses caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation of Rumania of Soviet territory will be made good by Rumania to the Soviet Union, but, taking into consideration that Rumania has declared war against Germany and Hungary, the parties agree that compensation for the indicated losses will be made by Rumania not in full but in part, namely to the amount of $300,000,000 payable over six years in commodities (oil products, grain, timber products, sea-going and river craft, sundry machinery, etc.).

12. The printing, importation and distribution in Rumania of periodical and non-periodical literature, the presentation of theatrical performances and films, the work of wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone shall be carried out in agreement with the Soviet and allied high command.

13. Rumanian civil administration is restored in the whole area of Rumania separated by no less than 50 to 100 kilometers from the front line, Rumanian administrative bodies undertaking to carry out, in the interests of the reestablishment of peace and security, instructions and orders of the Soviet and allied high command.

14. The allied governments regard the decision of the Vienna award regarding Transylvania as null and void and are agreed that Transylvania (or the greater part thereof) should be returned to Rumania, and the Soviet Government agrees that Soviet forces shall take part for this purpose in joint military operations with Rumania.

15. The present terms come into force at the moment of their signing.

FIERCE FIGHTING RAGING FOR VISTULA BRIDGEHEAD

Ukrainian Troops Advancing Into Thrace; Soviets Push To Transylvania Plain

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Fighting for the Vistula bridgehead east of Warsaw reached a new peak of fury yesterday, according to frontline reports.

Although the Soviets succeeded in thrusting a strong tank formation into the bridgehead, their onslaught was checked by counter-attacking Waffen S.S. supported by Tiger and Panther tanks, while infantry forces simultaneously attacked the flank of the Soviet tank wedge. The Soviets were forced to abandon their newly-gained ground except for one slight penetration and 27 Soviet tanks were destroyed in yesterday's fighting.

The town of Lomza was abandoned by the Germans yesterday.

In the Rumanian sector, meanwhile, it is reported that spearheads of the Ukrainian 3rd Army have already crossed the eastern Rhodope Mountains and are descending into Thrace. Units of the Soviet 6th Panzer Army are pouring across the southern Carpathians into the Transylvanian plain where on the northern banks of the Mures River fighting is increasing in intensity.

German and Hungarian troops repulsed strong Soviet attacks in southern Transylvania and sealed off some breaches destroying numerous Soviet tanks.

12th Anniversary of Japan's Recognition Of Manchoukuo Feted at Meeting in Tokyo

Commemorating the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo, the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Association is to hold a meeting at noon today at the Imperial Hotel, inviting leaders of various circles and representatives of various associations concerned.

The function will open with an address by Mitsuo Miyata, president of the sponsoring Association, following which words of greetings will be expressed by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, and Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan. After that, Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, will also address the gathering. From 12:40 p.m. all the attendants will dine together, thus bringing the meeting to a close.

Commenting on the 12th anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo on September 15, 1932, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching to Japan reaffirmed the confidence of Manchoukuo in the establishment of Greater East Asia and victory in the war, in his statement issued on Thursday which follows in substance:

"Twelve years have now passed since Japan recognized Manchoukuo, rejecting all opposition, and concluded the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol firmly pledging joint protection, during this period the relations between the two countries have been ever made closer and stronger.

"Our Manchoukuo has been twice bombed by the United States air forces, and thus experienced that the homefront is also the firing line. Yet, we must realize that the situation will become further intensified in the future. Our 45,000,000 people will never be disturbed by such enemy activities. We are bravely proceeding to produce more with undefeatable fighting spirit, determined to produce three if one is destroyed.

"The food production in Manchoukuo this year is expected to be a record crop the like of which has not been seen in many years. In the production of war necessities, increases are steadily promised. These facts guarantee concretely the sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, I firmly believe that the day when the sacred task of establishing Greater East Asia will be accomplished and when the enemies will be thoroughly beaten is not far off."

QUEBEC PARLEY TO PICK COMMANDER IN PACIFIC

King or Nimitz Mentioned as Candidate; British Want General MacArthur

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 13.—The appointment of a commander-in-chief of all the anti-Axis forces on the Pacific Front has become the center of discussions at the second Quebec Conference now under way, according to a Quebec report.

Although contact has been maintained among the headquarters of various anti-Axis forces engaged in the counter-offensive against Japan, it has been proved as practically impossible to achieve perfect collaboration among these forces and consequently a need has been keenly felt of having a commander-in-chief authorized to command all the anti-Axis commanders in the Pacific. The status and position of this commander-in-chief will be similar to those held by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe.

A United Press dispatch declared that because the war against Japan is being conducted mainly by the United States forces and because it is primarily a naval warfare, President Franklin Roosevelt intends to have an American navy officer in the projected position and has in his mind, as candidate, Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and concurrently Chief of Naval Operations, or Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. It is interesting to note that Roosevelt has recently promoted Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Royal E. Ingersall, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, to the rank of full admiral. The step is regarded as a prelude to the appointment of Admiral Nimitz as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces on the Pacific Front and Admiral Ingersall as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet as successor to Admiral Nimitz.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British military leaders have already given up the hope of having a British officer in the post in question. However, they reportedly prefer General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, to Admirals Nimitz and King.

In connection with this question, President Roosevelt today issued the following statement through his secretary, Stephen Early:

"I desire to end the conference by the end of this week. The conference is progressing very fast. The object of the present conversations is to discuss how best to display the fighting power of America and Britain in the Pacific and European theaters of war. For this purpose, the conferees are endeavoring to further strengthen the collaboration with various anti-Axis nations, especially with the Chungking forces and the Red Army, keeping a comprehensive view of the present stage of the war situation."

It has been decided to have Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Rear-Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, take part in the conference. The participation of Admiral Land in the parley is viewed as an indication of the importance with which the transport problem on the Pacific Front is being discussed in the present talks.

200 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPT CEBU ATTACK

Carrier-Borne Planes Attacking Luzon in Philippines Are Beaten Off

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 14.—About 200 enemy carrier-borne fighters and bombers attempted to attack Japanese positions on Cebu Island situated in the central part of the Philippine Islands on Tuesday morning. Intercepting Japanese Units shot down three raiders.

On the following afternoon, the southern part of Luzon Island was attacked by a formation of several tens of enemy carrier-borne planes which however, were repulsed by the Japanese Forces which shot down three planes and damaged another.

TAIWAN
PHILIPPINES
Luzon
Mindanao
CELEBES
SAIPAN
TINIAN
OMIYA JIMA (GUAM)
YAP
PALAU

Japanese Forces in the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island downed or damaged eight enemy planes in an engagement with a total of 90 bombers and fighters which appeared over the area on Tuesday afternoon. No damage was reported on the Japanese side.

About 50 enemy planes, mainly consisting of B-24 bombers, carried out a daylight attack on Menado in the Celebes on September 12. The Japanese Forces shot down or damaged four planes in the ensuing combat.

On Tuesday afternoon, 40 B-25 enemy bombers forced their way over Babo in the southwestern part New Guinea. On the same afternoon a total of 70 small enemy planes attacked Bula on Ceram Island but fled in confusion after losing one plane which was shot down by the Japanese Forces.

MOST FIERCE FIGHTING GOING ON IN NEW GUINEA

Japanese Army Units That Turned From Madang Showing Unparalleled Heroism

Fighting of a heroism difficult to parallel in the world's history of warfare is being put up by Japanese Forces in the New Guinea area, Domei report says.

This fact was present in the mind of War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama when he reported on the war situation in the Diet on the opening day of the recent five-day extraordinary session. His report as it dealt with the New Guinea Island area was to the following effect:

"The Japanese Units in various regions of New Guinea Island, overcoming all manner of difficult conditions and by effecting repeated and most daring attacks where they are least suspected by the enemy are making themselves a serious menace to the enemy."

At this very moment Japanese officers and men on New Guinea Island are continuing fighting with a bravery which excite the Japanese people beyond measure. These gallant officers and men were of the Army Unit that turned from the Madang area late in April. When they came to the area of Urau that lies between Madang and Eitape they met an enemy force. They drove the enemy away although they were outnumbered and resumed their march westward.

Enemy Force Lands

Shortly afterward they pitted themselves against an enemy who, with a force of the strength of nearly a division, had landed along the coast extending from the right bank of the Rarapu River, 30 kilometers east of Eitape, to Eitape village. They were fatigued and exhausted after they had marched a long way, fighting as they went, from the time they made their turn. Their arms and ammunition were almost nothing compared with those of the enemy who boasted of material resources.

But they were undaunted, and made up their minds on a general attack upon the enemy. They went about preparing for the assault, using the most care in working out the details of the plan. They struck with all their might in early July. They fought with a ferocity that scared the enemy and inflicted tremendous losses on him. There were only few previous battles that were as fierce and sustained as this.

The heroes fought with human-bullets night and day. They pushed to the enemy position, were thrust back, and pushed again. In one place they drove the enemy to the water's edge and wiped out the greater part of his force.

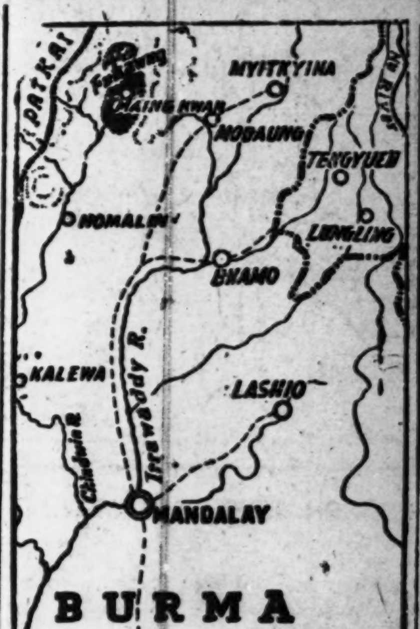
It was on the occasion of this battle that six-foot tall American soldiers, becoming extremely fearful of the furious Japanese charge with bayonets, fled into the sea, crying and yelling, and many of them were drowned. Having thus trampled on the enemy positions in areas around Eitape, part of the Japanese Units are now keeping strict vigilance over the enemy, while the main Japanese Forces, with self-supply structure completed in the area between Wewak and Eitape, are awaiting the arrival of a good chance for smashing the enemy.

Fighting Spirit High

Meanwhile, the enemy has invaded various places in Western New Guinea such as Sarmi, Wiak, Numfor and Futagojima Islands, thereby attempting to cut off the rear commissary lines of the Japanese Units. However, all the officers and men of the Japanese Forces, burning with the furious fighting spirit, are adamantly determined to fight to the last man

The area between Wewak and Eitape, where the Japanese positions are laid, is a dense jungle infested by venomous snakes and furious animals, and swamps thread through it. Overcoming such menacing natural barriers, the Japanese are gallantly carrying on their fight against the Americans, along with making efforts toward obtaining self-supplies.

It is stated that since the end of April until the beginning of August, the enemy had abandoned 2,079 bodies on the battlefield, and the enemy casualties totaled 2,605. Besides these, the Japanese shot down 48 enemy planes and damaged 45 others, sank eight and damaged nine torpedo-boats, sank four large landing barges and damaged one landing barge, in addition to capturing 15 tanks, two light-armored cars, 44 trucks, 34 guns of various types and many other arms and ammunition.



JAPANESE UNITS POUND ENEMY NEAR LUNGLING

Chungking Forces Defeated in A Flank Attack at Hinglungshan Height

Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 13.—In close cooperation with the Nippon Wild Eagles, various Japanese Units are launching devastating attacks against the Chungking 11th Army corps massed around Lungling. With the arrival of reinforcements the enemy troops have stubbornly been trying to retake Lungling in repeated counter-thrusts.

After crossing the Lungling River, a powerful unit of the Japanese Forces defeated the enemy forces in a flank attack at Hinglungshan Height west of Lungling. The Japanese then succeeded in advancing to a height on the northern side of Laokiangfan situated northwest of Lungling.

Detached units of the Japanese Forces, in a simultaneous pincer drive from the north and west, charged against an enemy height south of Laokiangfan. Tightening the steel cordon, the Japanese Units are at present engaged in large-scale encirclement operations. As a result the enemy strength on some of the firing lines has dwindled from one division to one company. Since September 10, the enemy forces, including the newly-organized Chungking 39th Division has been suffering appalling losses.

DOWNED OVER CHISHIMA

Three Planes Blasted When Enemy Formation Appears on Tuesday

By K. HASE

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN AREA, September 13.—A formation of about ten enemy B-34's and B-25's, came attacking northern Chishima on September 12 at about 7:30 a.m. Japanese Wild Eagles repulsed the raiders, after immediately shooting down one of the planes, while ground batteries and ships accounted for downing one plane (fairly certain) and severely damaging another.

One Raider Downed

By K. HASE

Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHEASTERN AREA.—A formation of six B-24's of the enemy air force came attacking here early on the morning of September 10. Immediately taking up the challenge, our Army and Navy planes downed one raider, in collaboration with a comrade vessel cruising in nearby waters.

Taking advantage of thick fog, the enemy has been apparently attempting to break through our defense sphere, by repeating impudent attacks in waves. Furthermore, the enemy has made it a habit to reconnoiter our position at night and to come attacking in daytime.

Communists Active in Paris

Domei

MADRID, September 13.—The political situation in France is disquieting for Communist workers in the so-called belt of Paris have taken over the factories and administration, the New York Times' correspondent reported from Paris. These workmen declared that they wanted to make profits now before the "liberation." Groups of armed French Maquis (terrorists) are guarding these factories.

Stahmer Meets Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 2:50 p.m. Thursday. The topic of discussion was the current European situation.

NIPPON ARMY, NAVY BLAST 816 AIRCRAFT IN MONTH OF AUGUST

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Results Obtained in All Theaters of War

Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces shot down, damaged or set ablaze a total of 816 enemy planes, including 31 B-29 bombers in their offensive and intercepting operations against anti-Axis air units during August, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

In the same period, Japanese losses were 27 planes which self-blasted or have not yet returned in addition to 33 planes damaged on the ground, Imperial Headquarters disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

3 p.m. September 14

"Composite war results obtained by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air units during August follow:

"1. Losses inflicted upon the enemy:

Western part of the Japanese mainland	
Shot down	28 B-29 bombers
Damaged	3 B-29 bombers
Taiwan	
Shot down	4 planes
China	
Shot down	58 planes
Set ablaze or damaged	274 planes
South Pacific	
Shot down	128 planes
Set ablaze or damaged	166 planes
Central Pacific	
Shot down	58 planes
Damaged	62 planes
North Pacific	
Shot down	1 plane
Damaged	1 plane
Burma	
Shot down	17 planes
Set ablaze or damaged	16 planes
Total	816 planes

"2. Losses on our side:

Self-blasted or not yet returned	27 planes
Damaged on the ground	33 planes
Total	60 planes."

Launch Counter-Attacks

Flying through adverse weather and braving severe enemy counter-attacks, Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces in close cooperation with the ground units, blasted a total of 816 anti-Axis planes including 31 giant B-29 bombers in the vast war zone extending from the south to the north last month during which Japanese Wild Eagles launched a relentless offensive drive as well as intercepting operations against the enemy air force.

As compared with the figures of the enemy planes that attacked during July, the total of those which forced their way into the various fighting zones during August decreased by 7,900. Particularly the appearance of the enemy aircraft in the Central Pacific area during August showed a phenomenal decrease. A total of 15,000 enemy planes appeared during July whereas only 6,000 attacked last month.

With the rapid progress of the Japanese operations in the south and central China areas, the China-based U.S. air force has been threatened. They also experienced bitter defeat through the unsuccessful raid over Western Japan and south Manchoukuo district by B-29 bombers. Furthermore the enemy air force in China is now exposed to great danger as a result of the recent attack by the Japanese Wild Eagles over various B-29 bases forming the Chengtu airfield group.

In an attempt to stage a counter-offensive the anti-Axis air units persistently came to attack various Japanese bases in the southwest Pacific area notably in the western part of New Guinea and Halmahera Islands. After securing positions on Saipan Island, the enemy air force is directing repeated assaults against Yap and Palau Islands. Moreover with the sending out of task forces, the anti-Axis counter-offensive in the Central and South Pacific areas has recently been intensified.

The following is the number of the enemy planes that came over

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

SEVERE FIGHT GOING ON IN E. CHUANHSIEN ZONE

Chungking Also Reveals Japanese Reach Tangtienshih, Southwest of Paoking

Domei

CANTON, September 14.—Serious fighting is now developing at Hwangshaho near Hwangshapu 10 kilometers east of Chuanhsien after the Japanese Forces dashed into Kwangsi Province, the Chungking Military Council admitted in its communique issued yesterday although Chungking army leaders in the past day or two had concealed the Japanese penetration of the Hunan-Kwangsi border and the southward advance of the Japanese Forces along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

The Chungking Military Council's communique follows:

"1. Serious fighting occurred on September 12 on the entire front joining Hungkiao, Hsinkiao and Laolungtan on the eastern bank of the Cheng River 20 kilometers east of Paoking.

"A unit of the Japanese Forces reached Tangtienshih 45 kilometers southwest of Paoking after advancing northward from Luhungsze north of Lingling and is fighting with the Chungking Forces.

"2 Having reached the Kwangshaho line, the Japanese Forces in Kwangsi Province advanced to the area near Shanglikang south of Lishanpu on the Hunan-Kwangsi border. Bitter fighting is now in progress.

"3. Strengthened by reinforcements, the Japanese Forces in the Lingling sector are vigorously engaging Chungking troops."

Liuchow Hit Again
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 14.—Crack Japanese Bomber Units at daybreak today stormed over Liuchow, the advance enemy air base, and heavily bombed the shelter section of the airfield causing extensive damage.

Another unit of the Japanese Army Air Force attacked the station near Loyung, the enemy stronghold on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway located 25 kilometers northeast of Liuchow. After blasting supply dumps and vehicle concentrations, all the Japanese airmen returned safely.

Seven Blasted in Hunan
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 12.—A Unit of Japanese Hayabusa fighter planes, while cruising over the Hunan battle grounds on September 12 encountered eight enemy P-40 fighters and after a hot pursuit of the enemy, attempting to escape, shot down, by concentrated firing, three enemy planes and damaged four in the ensuing aerial combat. The total war results were seven planes downed or damaged. The loss on our side was one plane self-blasted.

Alarms Chiang Regime

Domei

CANTON, September 13.—Chungking seemingly has been thrown into utter confusion by the rapid advance of the crack Japanese Units into Kwangsi Province. The Chungking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported on September 12 that General Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Chief of the Chungking Army Staff and concurrently the highest commander of Kweilin's defenses, greatly alarmed by the recent war situation, is vociferous in stressing the impending danger.

Again General Li Chi-shen, President of the Supreme War Council and one of the leading figures of the Kwangsi faction, is said to be pushing plans for the arming of the entire Kwangsi populace.

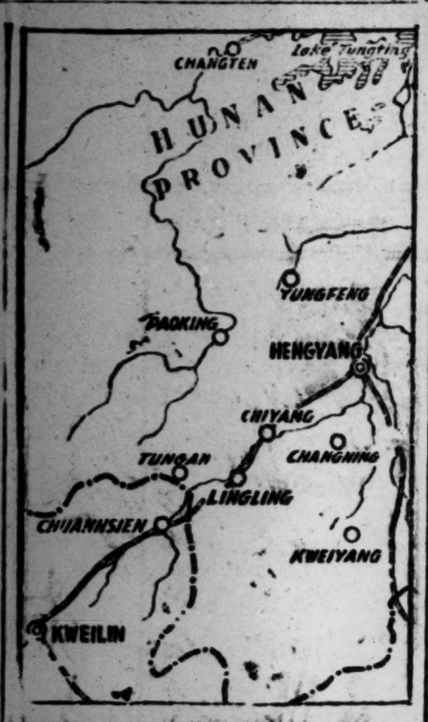
British soldiers, stationed at Kweilin, have already made a quick withdrawal to safety in the hinterlands and the seriously wounded of the Chungking Army, hospitalized in the Province, have been moved to Kweichow district, it is said.

Nippon Army, Navy Blast 816 Aircraft In Month of August

(Continued From Page 1)

the various war theaters:

	July	August
Northern Part	30	77
China	3,600	3,200
Japan	..	100
Taiwan	..	44
Manchoukuo	..	7
Thailand	..	17
French Indo-China	170	60
Burma	5,500	6,750
Bougainville Island	1,500	1,500
Bismarck Group	2,500	3,000
New Guinea	7,200	7,000
Area north of Australia	770	700
Indian Ocean	30	100
Central Pacific	15,000	6,000
Total	36,500	28,600



FINNISH REFUGEES MOVING

Sweden Is Making Plans to Accommodate 100,000 People

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—A large Swedish commission has gone to Haparanda where it is engaged in preparing the way for the Finnish refugees. The accommodations are being inspected for 100,000 people and 25,000 heads of cattle. The population of northern Sweden will increase by about 10 per cent by this influx of refugees.

After having been registered at the border, funds will be sent to the preliminary camps where the refugees will be subjected to medical treatment and four or five days later, they will proceed further inland. Some of the younger ones will be retained for looking after the cattle and for the building of stables.

Meanwhile, the severance of the relations with Germany which was followed by the breaking off of the trade relations is beginning to make itself felt in Finland, reports the Morgentidningen from Helsinki.

Finland will considerably suffer in exports for these goods cannot be sold on the other markets. In conjunction with the cessation of imports from Germany of raw material, it is expected that unemployment and the closing down of factories will result in Finland. A change in the business situation is also showing its effects in the daily life and the lack of certain foodstuffs is being felt ever more in the country.

SAIPAN FIGHTING TOLD

Nippon Residents' Heroism Unimaginable to Americans, Foe Says

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The tragic and heroic end of the Japanese residents on Saipan Island was described as "something unimaginable to American psychology" by a Captain of the United States marines who recently returned from the island to America, according to reports from Los Angeles.

Addressing a Los Angeles audience, the Captain stated:

"When the United States forces landed on Saipan Island and drove the Japanese troops and residents to a corner of the islet, even the common citizens, to say nothing of soldiers, all killed themselves in preference to being made captives by the Americans.

"The tragic end of these people is beyond description. Husbands cut their wives by the throat; mothers stabbed their children to death; youngsters killed their old fathers and mothers with gun shots or with daggers; and the last survivors also committed suicide by exploding hand-grenades or plunging themselves into the sea from the cliffs. The whole scene is beyond the imagination of Americans. But the Japanese actually did it as if something natural."

DISCUSSING BULGAR TERMS

European Advisory Body in London To Decide Armistice Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 13.—The discussions about armistice terms with Bulgaria have now been handed over to the European Advisory Committee that sits permanently in London, according to a London report.

Bulgarian representatives were already in Cairo to receive the Anglo-American terms but when the Soviet Union declared war on Bulgaria, the matter then became one for the three anti-Axis nations. At the Soviet Union's request, the discussions have now been transferred to the European Advisory Committee on which Moscow, London and Washington are represented.

Duff-Cooper Reaches Paris

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Ambassador to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers, who is reported to be the British Ambassador to France, arrived in Paris today, according to a Paris report.

Army Officers and Men Awarded Posthumous Honors for Valor

Majority of Those Honored Fought Against American and Australian Forces in Pacific, Announces War Ministry

For meritorious services rendered on the Southwestern Pacific and China Fronts, a number of officers and men of the Imperial Army have been posthumously awarded various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Rising Sun in the 21st Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award in accordance with the gracious Imperial Command, according to an announcement issued by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of September 15.

A large majority of those honored engaged American and Australian forces in bitter, protracted battles in the Southwestern Pacific theater of war and died heroically, upholding the prestige of the Imperial Army, the announcement said.

Of the recipients of the awards, 474 heroes including Lieutenant-Colonel Heishichi Kemmotsu have been given "Shukun Ko" or Special Distinction Honors, the War Ministry communique revealed. The communique added that 132 sailors in the employment of the Army who had rendered distinguished services in maritime transportation duties in Southern waters have also been awarded posthumous honors.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"A large majority of those who have benefited from the gracious Imperial Benevolence in the latest conferment of posthumous honors are the heroes who engaged numerically superior American-Australian forces in the Southwestern Pacific area in severe and prolonged battles, striking terror into the heart of the enemy and who paid the supreme sacrifice for the cause of the sacred war, thus upholding the honor and prestige of the Imperial Fighting Forces to the world. Among the honored officers and men are also many who accomplished brilliant exploits in engagements fought on the Chinese Continent.

"The recipients of the honorable martial Order of the Golden Kite number 9,095, including Colonel Shigeo Nogami who has been awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, while 474 heroes including Lieutenant-Colonel Heishichi Kemmotsu, recipent of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, have been specially honored with the grant of 'Shukun Ko' or Special Distinction Honors.

"Furthermore, Kyosuke Uchida, captain of a certain ship and 132 sailors in the employ of the Army who rendered outstanding services while engaged in hazardous transport operations in Southern waters have also been awarded posthumous honors under the boundless Imperial Benevolence."

The late Captain Hiroshi Ono, recipient of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, participated in a number of operations on the South China Front since August 1940 as a section commander and rendered distinguished services. The Captain later took part in the Sumatra, Bataan and the Solomons operations and died a gallant death on January 6, 1943 in the vicinity of Cape Lunga on Guadalcanal Island while carrying out his important duty as commander of a closing-in contingent.

The late Sergeant Hisaro Iwasa who was awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun as well as the Special Distinction Honor is a hero of the Hongkong Campaign in which he took part as a squad leader. With his efficient direction and valiant action, the late Sergeant contributed greatly to the successful operations of the comrade troops in this operation. Later, he was deployed to Guadalcanal Island via Sumatra and met heroic death while engaging in bitter struggles with the enemy.

The late Lance-Corporal Chuzo Hikiji whose distinguished services rendered in the amphibian operations along the Yangtze River won him the Sixth Class of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun as well as the Special Distinction Honor was a hero of the great annihilation campaign carried out south of the Yangtze River early in the summer of 1943. He distinguished himself in the very difficult operation of crossing the Ching River in his role as helmsman which he played with remarkable efficiency in defiance of a hail of enemy bullets and angry waters of the river. He paid the supreme sacrifice on June 2 the same year while crossing the Yangtze River but only after accomplishing his duty in spite of the severe wound he received from the attack of enemy planes.

ENEMY SAID PREPARING DEMAND TO GERMANY

Chances of Such Surrender Terms Being Accepted Small, Say Berlin Circles

Domei

BERLIN, September 12.—At the Quebec conference President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill intend to draw up a demand for capitulation to be addressed to the German people, according to information available in Berlin which confirms the assumption expressed in several foreign newspapers.

This demand for capitulation was to have been drafted at the end of last year at the Teheran conference. At that time, however, to the surprise of the Anglo-Americans, it became apparent that the all-out air offensive against German cities and above all against Berlin had failed to bow the German people. Furthermore, the German press had for days been reporting that such a demand for surrender was being planned and that the anti-Axis group intended to attempt something along the lines of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.

It can be assumed that within the next few days the German press will again deal extensively with this theme in order to show the German people in this critical stage of the war what hopes the British and American governments have of breaking the German people's will to resist.

Though in Berlin at present it is not known in what form the coming Anglo-American propaganda offensive will appear, it may be pointed out that their request for unconditional surrender will from the very outset not have the possibilities which Wilson's Fourteen Points had. There is every indication that Wilson's Fourteen Points and the absolute contradiction between the Versailles Treaty and these Fourteen Points will most emphatically be brought home to the readers of the German press within the next few days.

The chances that the demand for capitulation will be successful are, according to the views held in responsible German quarters, just as small as during the Teheran conference. At the present moment the German people are being stirred by a movement which can best be characterized by the following picture: Everyone with a determined face is grasping a rifle, a spade, or a tool at his place of employment.

This spirit is best illustrated by reports of seventeen-year-old Hitler Jugend boys rushing to the volunteer divisions, or by the mass employment of the population in the eastern provinces in the construction of new defense lines.

Everyone in Germany, knowing that the situation is serious and critical, has but two thoughts only: Firstly, that the enemy who with his bombs is devastating the German cities, is in case of the defeat of the German people, apt to dictate far worse terms than in 1919 at Versailles, and secondly, that the big decisive battle of this war is still to come. For this purpose Germany can employ new divisions which are just being organized as well as all the youths who know how to wield pick and shovel. High government officials revealed that during the past weeks a new army of millions was being organized in Germany.

Topics of Discussion

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—There is no room for doubt now that at the Roosevelt-Churchill conference to be shortly opened at Quebec, the German question and the general attack against Japan will be the main topics of discussion, judging from information available from all sources.

Particularly American propaganda organs are giving importance to the discussion of the general attack against Japan. Yet even on the question of the Pacific offensive, the attitudes of Britain and the United States naturally differ. That is to say, the United States is eagerly trying to circulate the report that President Roosevelt will gain a promise from Churchill for wholehearted support to the United States in the war against Japan after the conclusion of the European war, and thus is attempting to pacify the sentiment of the American public who are worrying about the attitude of Britain which is comparatively uninterested in the Pacific war.

On the other side, Britain is saying that at the Quebec conference Britain will show her eagerness to devote her entire strength for the Pacific war, in an attempt not to be deserted by the United States at the last moment.

Reflecting the situation, a political commentator of the News Chronicle wrote on September 11:

Churchill to Promise Aid

"Churchill will promise at the Quebec Conference that Britain will give wholehearted aid to the United States for defeating Japan within one year. Thus to explain concretely to Roosevelt the British preparation for the war against Japan, Churchill will go to Quebec accompanied by various military officers concerned."

A Reuter report received in Chungking dated September 11 also said as follows:

"The report that Major-General R. E. Laycock, military adviser to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, will accompany Churchill to Quebec is proof that Britain will participate in the war against Japan in earnest, just as the news that fully trained special British corps with four years' experience in landing operations as well as landing ships and barges used in the European war will be transferred to the East Asiatic war zone. It is evident that at the Quebec conference, the strategy against Japan will be given a final examination.

"The United States is recently criticizing Britain that she is not showing sincerity in regard to the Pacific war, but Foreign Secretary Eden said on September 9 that Britain is duty bound to the United States to devote her entire strength for the war against Japan, and also toward the colonies in East Asia. That is not the attitude of the British Government alone. Newspaper editorials, and readers' letters to editors are all strongly insisting upon the sacred duty of the British people."

The above Reuter report has confessed that the attitude of the general British public to the war against Japan is governed by the burdensome sense of duty to the United States. As regards the concrete plan for the anti-Japan war to be discussed at Quebec, a Parliamentary writer of the Observer said on September 3 as follows:

"The East Asiatic war situation is developing so fastly that both Britain and the United States have been unable to supply necessary military strength. Thus, at the Quebec conference the first question to be discussed will be how to secure reserve forces sufficient to face the Japanese Army. The second point will be the pending question of defeating the Japanese fleet. The outcome of the war against Japan depends on whether it is possible to draw the Japanese Fleet out to a battle. But with the combined strength of the United States Pacific fleet and the British naval forces to be brought from Europe, it will be possible to force a decisive battle on the Japanese navy and finally to land on Japan proper.

"Finally Churchill will show Roosevelt concrete details of the British preparations already completed to meet the demand for the war against Japan. That is to say, he will show figures respecting the production of special warships and ships, their equipment, airplanes, and special arms for jungle fighting that are required for the Pacific war. Also Churchill will reveal to Roosevelt the mobilization plan for the next year, but as the matter is kept in strict secrecy, it is not known how far the plan will be revealed."

The British and American anti-Japanese propaganda activities are conceived on the premise of the conclusion of the European war. As the European fronts are nearing German territory, the final and greatest crisis of the war against Germany comes in the future. Even though Britain cooperates with the United States in the anti-Japanese war, urged by the sense of "duty," it will only hasten the downfall of the British Empire.

Curtin on Immigration

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin today declared that the Australian Government will not apply immigration restrictions to the officers and men of the British forces fighting on the Australian Front who desire to continue to live in Australia, according to information from Canberra. Curtin further said that the Australian Government was ready to negotiate with the British Government for the demobilization in Australia of the British soldiers desiring to continue to live there and that the same measure will be applied also to American soldiers.

1,300 Generals in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—United States army officers above the rank of brigadier-generals to generals on active service total 1,300 as of September 1, the U.S. War Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. It disclosed that these officers include six full generals, namely, George Marshall, Malin Craig, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry Arnold and Joseph Stilwell, 34 lieutenant-generals, 343 major-generals and 917 brigadier-generals.

Eden Sees Polish Leaders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today conferred with Prime Minister Tadeusz Romer of the refugee Polish Government, according to a London dispatch. No information of the talks were revealed.

ENEMY TROOPS SMASHED NEAR FLORENCE SECTOR

British Tank Forces Retreat at Riccione in Face of Reich Artillery Fire

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Anti-Axis troops which attempted yesterday to take by storm the entrance positions guarding the passes northward from Florence were smashed or repulsed in the narrow valleys in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. After losing 11 tanks during the conflict, the enemy troops withdrew to their former positions and refrained from exposing their ranks to the furious barrage fire of German artillery.

In the Adriatic sector, stubborn fighting still continued at all the main focal points between Pian di Castello and Riccione. Local breaches at Pian di Castello and south of Germany were sealed off by German alpine troops and grenadiers.

In the coastal plains, strong British tank forces deployed for attack under cover of their artillery fire south and southwest of Riccione, but had to abandon their plans and retreat in the face of devastating German artillery fire.

KIMMEL, SHORT DEFENDED

Pearl Harbor Attack Known 72 Hours Earlier, Says Harness

Domei

LISBON, September 12.—Pressing the Government leaders hard for their responsibility in the Pearl Harbor debacle, Forest A. Harness, Republican member of the House of Representatives, today, in Congress, stated as follows:

"According to what I have heard from reliable sources, it seems to me that the Government had been in possession of various reports on the movement of the Japanese Forces long before Pearl Harbor was attacked. In fact, it is said that 72 hours before the first Japanese attack, the Australian Government reported to the United States Government that Australian naval scout units had spotted the Japanese aircraft-carrier fleet advancing toward Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, 48 hours before the attack, another report was flashed that the Japanese aircraft-carrier fleet was still heading for Hawaii, and later, 24 hours before the assault, another warning should have reached Washington. However, the U.S. authorities, disregarding all these warnings for some unknown reason, did not forward a single one of these warnings to the army and navy commanders at Pearl Harbor.

"Such being the case, I cannot but say that those really responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle are not Kimmel or Short, and that they are hidden behind a secret curtain in Washington. Moreover, Kimmel and Short are charged with the responsibility of not having maintained good contact, but as far as I know, the contact between the U.S. army and navy in Pearl Harbor at that time was in a satisfactory state. Therefore, it can be said that they are being charged with a false crime"

Nelson and Hurley Active

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Donald Nelson and Patrick J. Hurley, special envoys of President Roosevelt, are conferring with Chungking officials, and leaders of the regime, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Nelson was engaged in talks all day on September 13. On the same day Hurley, who is on a military mission, together with Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Forces in India, China and Burma made another call on Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and conferred with them for several hours.

Dover Shelling Continued

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—German long-range guns which shelled the Dover area for seven hours last night and another three hours early this morning was resumed at 2 p.m. today and two hours later, the bombardment was continuing, according to a London report.

Canadian Corvette Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The sinking of the Canadian Corvette Albany in European waters by the German Forces and the loss of four officers and 55 of the crew was announced today by the Canadian Ministry of National Defense for Naval Affairs, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

V-2 Attack Predicted

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—The German army may launch a V-2 attack soon, declared the Gazette de Lausanne quoting a Berlin dispatch.

Roosevelt Seizes 12 More Coal Pits In Eastern States

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—President Roosevelt is reported to have confiscated today 12 more coal mines in the eastern part of the United States where strikes had broken out, according to a Washington dispatch. Including the other mines which were previously placed under the direct control of the Government, the total number of the confiscated coal mines reached 45. Due to Roosevelt's oppressive measures against the strikers, walk-outs are spreading over wider areas, and threatening the nation with a general strike participated in by all mine workers.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 13

Hard defensive fighting continues at the Western Front and the stubborn resistance of our troops frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through north of Hasselt and from Verviers toward Aachen. In the fighting during the last few days north of Luxemburg, 142 enemy tanks and armored reconnoitering cars were destroyed while 40 anti-tank guns were captured or destroyed.

U.S. formations are advancing across the upper Moselle toward Luneville and bitter fighting is continuing around Neuf Chateaux. Enemy pressure against our rearguards between Vesoul and the Swiss frontier continues, as well as enemy attacks against the fortified forts in the west have increased in intensity.

The enemy made seven vain attacks against Calais and Dunkirk. Enemy tanks entered Le Havre after very heavy shelling and continuous air attacks and our garrison offered resistance up to the last man.

In the main area of Brest, bitter fighting is going on against continuous enemy attacks. Our counter-attacks threw the enemy back at several places at Lorient causing considerable losses.

Local fighting at the Alpine passes along the Franco-Italian frontier is continuing and several enemy assaults were repulsed.

In Italy, numerous enemy attacks north of the Arno broke down, while at the Adriatic coast, our divisions again obtained a full defensive success against the enemy vainly attacking between Pian di Castello and Riccione.

In southern Transylvania, German and Hungarian troops repelled enemy attacks and destroyed a number of tanks. At Sanok and Krosno, heavy Soviet attacks are continuing, while southeast of Warsaw, heavy fighting broke out in the course of which the Soviets supported by numerous battleplanes and tanks made some dents.

Farther to the north, enemy attacks broke down with the loss of 19 tanks. Northeast of Ostrolenka, our troops by giving up Lomsha prevented a Soviet break-through which had been aimed at a wide front. From the Raseinen, Shagarren and Bauske areas, livelier local activity has been reported.

In central Finland, the Soviets time and again are trying to penetrate our detaching movements but they have been repelled with heavy losses.

In the Balkans, our counter-measures are continuing against the enemy advancing on the western frontiers of Rumania and Bulgaria.

During a daytime attack by Anglo-American bomber formations on several places in the Reich territory yesterday, heavy damage in residential quarters was caused particularly in Muenster and Munich. On September 11, the city of Fulda was also bombed.

Last night enemy terror attacks were directed against Frankfort-on-Main, Mainz and Stuttgart. Bombs were also dropped on Wiesbaden and Berlin. In aerial combats or by A.A.-artillery, 139 enemy planes including 107 four-engined bombers were shot down by the Luftwaffe or our navy.

Gandhi, Jinnah Meet

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, held their third meeting this morning and conferred again in the afternoon, according to a Bombay dispatch. No statements were made of the talks, but it is understood that they will not meet tomorrow.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Reich Reveals Events Leading to Punishment of Traitor Zeitliz

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—Pronouncement of death sentence on von Zeitliz and the events leading to his punishment are reported in the Fighting Front and the Home Front, organ of the Reich Ministry of National Enlightenment and Publicity in its issue of September 13.

The paper said:

"General von Zeitliz, leader of the so-called Free German National Committee in Moscow, has been expelled from the German Army and the death sentence pronounced on him for high treason in a judgment by default. The so-called Free German National Committee is a puppet completely in the hands of the Soviet Government, and is an utterly impotent organ under the influence of the Bolshevists.

"The Red Army distributed a pamphlet with photographs of what it termed an anti-National Socialist demonstration by Germans held in Moscow as war prisoners. Reports in various Soviet newspapers have made it clear that the photographs in question were those of proceedings usually gone through by Germans in Soviet hands before they are banished to the regions of Siberia on a mass scale."

SWISS PROTEST TO U.S.

Demand Prevention of Neutrality Violation by American Planes

Domei

ZURICH, September 13.—The Swiss Government today filed a protest with the United States Minister to Berne against the repeated violation of Swiss neutrality by American planes and also instructed its Minister in Washington to lodge the following strong protest with the United States Government:

"The Swiss Government wishes to call the attention of the United States Government to the fact that American air units have committed serious violation of Swiss neutrality during the past several days.

"The same Government demands the United States Government that the latter take all necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

"The same Government reserves the right to reparations."

Reich Bolsters Luftwaffe

Domei

BERLIN, September 13.—"The further strengthening of the German air force formations is the reason for the great number of enemy planes brought down by the German air defenders which exceeded 100 planes daily during the past two days," stated the military spokesman today. This strengthening, he pointed out, consisted mainly of the employment of a large number of fighters.

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CHIEF OF KOA SOHONBU EXHORTS INDONESIANS

Issues Statement Urging Populace to Bolster Fighting Spirit Against Enemy

General Iwane Matsui, Director-General of Koa Sohonbu, or Asia Development Headquarters, in a statement for the people of the East Indies issued on Wednesday, exhorted the Indonesian population to strengthen their fighting spirit against the United States, Britain and Holland for the ultimate attainment of a glorious independence.

General Matsui said: "At the outset of the latest session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso promised to grant independence to the East Indies. The people of these islands have been subjected to Dutch tyranny for 340 years for which the entire Japanese nation could not suppress its mounting wrath.

"The striking blow with which the Japanese forced the Dutch authorities in the East Indies to surrender at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia was the opportunity of emancipation for the people of the East Indies. Soon after the surrender of the Dutch officials, the Imperial Government of Japan proclaimed its intention to 'make Indonesia a haven of peaceful living for the Indonesians.' In June last year, the Japanese Government promised to grant them the right of participating in administration and soon afterward, the Central Administrative Council and provincial councils were established, marking the first step to the independence of the East Indies.

"In Java, a movement for concentrating the people's total energies was carried out and in April this year, the Java Public Service Association was organized. The 50,000,000 people have since then devoted themselves to the construction of a strong, new Java and to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by offering full cooperation to Japan, to increasing output and to the strengthening of war power. The remarkable results achieved by the Indonesians in their various fields of endeavor merit our sincere appreciation.

"The United States, Britain and the Netherlands are the enemies of the people of the East Indies, attempting to obstruct the materialization of independence of the latter. It is our sincere wish that the people of the East Indies will further bolster their endeavors to crush America, Britain and Holland and courageously forge ahead for the attainment of a glorious independence."

U.S. PUBLISHER RIDICULES AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

Useless to Try to Shatter Germany's Walls by Such Methods, Says Kernan

That America's propaganda warfare was resulting in nothing but ridicule for the Americans and that on the other hand Germany was publishing true facts regarding the war situation, was revealed by Thomas Kernan, an American publisher, in two lengthy articles in the Saturday Evening Post, according to a recent report received from Lisbon.

Kernan, who returned to America this spring on an exchange ship, had been working in France for a long time when war broke out and he was interned at Baden-Baden for over a year. In his articles Kernan stated that as a publisher and advertising expert he had studied closely the two questions of American propaganda as compared with German propaganda and the effect which Anglo-American propaganda was having on the German people.

Apart from various documents and proofs, Kernan brought back to America around 2,000 German newspaper clippings in order to substantiate his statements. Immediately on his arrival in Lisbon, en route for home, he and his colleagues rushed to purchase British and American papers for the true—or so he believed—news of the war but what was his surprise, Kernan declared, when he discovered that what he had read in the German papers had been correct. He even found that some of the maps published by the German papers were better and more accurate than those published by the Anglo-American press.

Kernan further observed that although naturally the Germans also made use of propaganda, theirs was not so far-fetched or off the track as that of the Anglo-Americans. As an example he pointed to the Katyn affair which had had a devastating effect not only in Germany but throughout Europe, and the German report of the incident was proved later to have been fair and accurate.

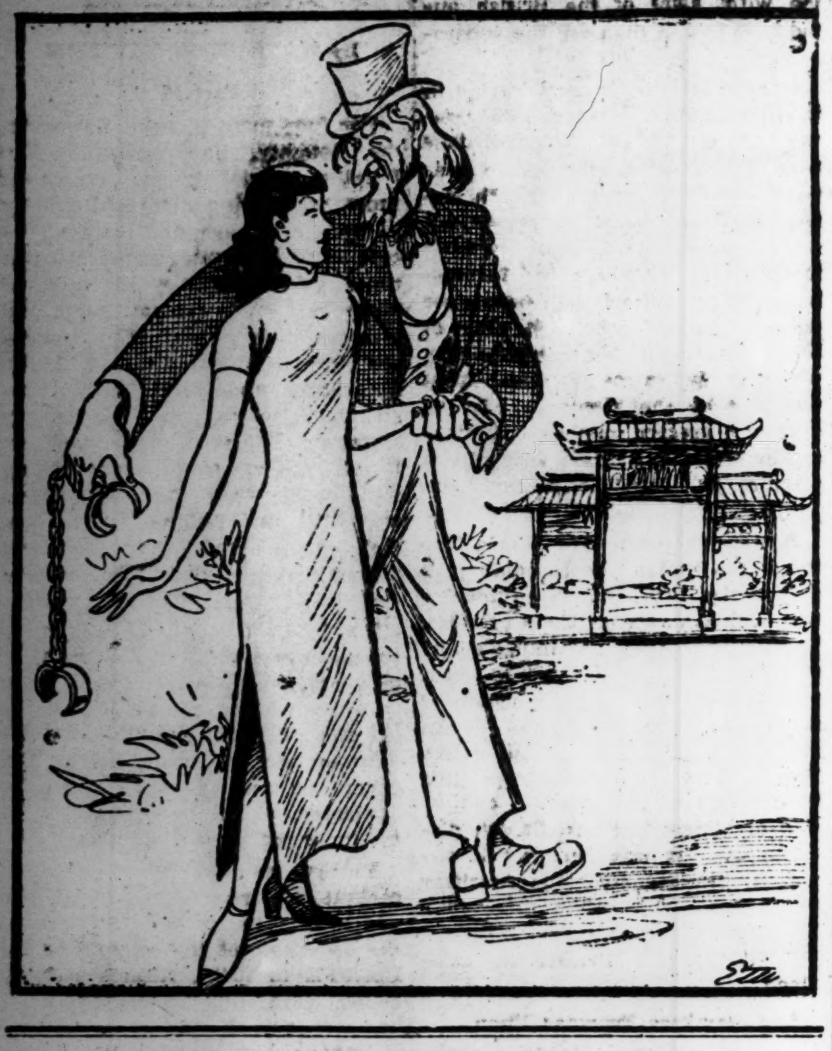
The Anglo-American terror attacks were a source of considerate embarrassment to the internees as they could give no plausible excuse for the conduct of their compatriots, Kernan pointed out. On March 12, 1944 an Anglo-American bombing squadron had passed over Baden-Baden on its way to Stuttgart and bombed the Catholic Church in Lichtenthal only a few hundred yards from the hotel where Kernan was interned. The church was destroyed and went up in flames. It was a big church, Kernan stressed and as it stood by itself on top of a hill it could not have been mistaken for anything else. The same kind of thing happened to the big municipal hospital with about 6,000 beds in Frankfort whose director was formerly a professor at Harvard University.

Another incident highly embarrassing to the internees was the shooting down by the Germans of the U.S. bomber "Murder, Incorporated." As such names are not permitted by the U.S. authorities, it puzzled German authorities considerably. All such incidents, Kernan emphasized, were not apt to help Anglo-American propaganda.

In 1942, while Kernan was still in unoccupied France, he made a business trip to America in the course of which he heard many Americans in New York and Washington voice their wish that "if only those Germans would listen to our messages; if only they knew about the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms." But, Kernan said, the Germans already knew about the Atlantic Charter and had rejected it as a feeble imitation of the trick played on them in 1918.

Although Anglo-American propaganda was not barred from the German people by the authorities, no one was interested in them, Kernan said. In fact, he concluded, it was useless to try to shatter the walls of Germany through propaganda warfare.

A Torture Worse Than Footbinding



Permission to Utilize Indonesian Flag, Singing of Anthem Hailed by Java Press

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 12.—All Indonesian journals of Java editorially voiced their deep gratitude for official permission to use the red and white Indonesian flag and the singing of the national anthem "Indonesia Raya." Coming as it did on the day following Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence in the Imperial Diet, the local Japanese authorities' permission for the public use of the two symbols of national ideals further deepened and awakened Indonesian racial consciousness as a member of the Greater East Asia family, declared the editorials.

"It is amazing," said Bandoengs Tjhawa, "that our traditional racial flag symbolized so fittingly the ideals of Japan's War of Greater East Asia, for the upper red part of the flag stands for courage while the lower white part is for sanctity. Thus the two most outstanding attributes of the War of Greater East Asia were significantly chosen by our ancestors as the guiding symbol of our national destiny."

The Indonesian flag, it was added, is therefore the most suitable banner under which the Indonesian war efforts should be guided for the successful conclusion of the war.

Meanwhile, Sinar Baroe of Djogjakarta asserted: "The official recognition of the Indonesian flag and national anthem is definite proof of the maturity attained by the Indonesian race." "At the same time," he continued, "it is encouragingly symbolical of the first big step we are now taking toward full-fledged nationhood. With unbreakable unity among all strata of our race this flag of courage and sanctity must be defended against our enemy and the Dutch."

History of Flag

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 11.—The history of the Indonesian national flag of red and white of which public usage as a symbol of racial unity had not been allowed, dates back to the 14th century when the Madjapahit dynasty reigned over the East Indian archipelago.

The first person who instituted the colors was King Kertaredjasa, the first Ruler of the Madjapahit kingdom. After the fall of the kingdom in 1478, the succeeding Mataram dynasty also continued to use the flag as a national symbol until 1755 when the dynasty collapsed.

During the Java War (1825-1830) fought by Diponegoro against the Dutch encroachment, the flag was hoisted as a revolution banner. Although the insurrection ended in failure, the red and white colors remained to date as a symbol of the Indonesians' hope.

At the All-Indonesia Congress held in 1939, Djakarta adopted this flag as a symbol of national racial unity as well as of independent Indonesia. The red signifies courage, power, and material prosperity, while the white indicates justice and spiritual purity.

Meanwhile, the national strain "Indonesia Raya" was written and composed by Wage Rudolf Soepratmen, Indonesian journalist and composer, in 1928. The song originally called "Indonesia Mereki" (Independent) with its martial rhythm soon arrested the hearts of all Indonesians and the patriots intended to adopt it as their national song. The All-Indonesia Congress five years ago passed a resolution making it the national anthem.

Yoshida Succeeds Nishina

Following the resignation of Dr. Yoshio Nishina as Director of the Radio Bureau of the Communications Board, Hironae Yoshida, Director of the Communications Board, has been appointed Dr. Nishina's successor, it was announced by the Transportation and Communications Ministry on Wednesday. Dr. Nishina resigned in order to devote his efforts for the early completion of decisive arms in view of the present stage of warfare. Other personnel changes were also announced on the same day. Tadao Okamoto was appointed Director of the Tokyo Communications Bureau.

P.I. Associate Justices Named

Domei

MANILA, September 14.—Alejo Laborador, Justice Vice-Minister, and Judge Jose Maria Paredes were appointed yesterday as Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals of Northern Luzon succeeding Proceso Sebastian and Dionisio de Leon, who have been named Commissioners for Administrative Districts No. 1 and No. 2 respectively by President Jose P. Laurel.

Soviet, Iraqi Ties Resumed

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—Complying with the proposal of the Iraqi Government, the Soviet Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries and to exchange diplomatic representatives.

FRATERNITY PARLEY HELD IN JAVA TO THANK JAPAN

Various Races Honor War Dead; Women Delegates Visit Hospital, Comfort Wounded

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 13.—The sixth day of the one week "Racial Festival" in honor of the Japanese Government's assurance of independence for the East Indies was highlighted by an "East Asia Fraternity Conference" yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Java Service Association.

Views regarding the future of Indonesia were exchanged among the Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, Eurasian and Arabian representatives. President I. R. Soekarno of the Java Central Council and Governor Kartohadikoesoemo Soetardjo of Djakarta Province were among the Indonesians present. At the close of the meeting, the conferees proceeded to the Japanese War Dead Memorial preceded by a large Rising Sun and Indonesian national flags to pay homage to the heroic souls of the Japanese war dead.

A delegation of women also visited the local military hospital where they presented flowers to the war wounded. In the evening a rally of East Asiatic youths was held at the municipal theater. Meanwhile, President Soekarno and nine other central councillors called on the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration and other key administration officials where they conveyed the gratitude of the Indonesians.

On the other hand, representatives of all Indonesian newspapers in Java yesterday called at the headquarters of the Military Administration in order to convey the gratitude of the Indonesian journalistic circles and pledged to redouble their war efforts. Special gratitude prayer meetings were also held in various provinces throughout Java.

Anti-Dutch Revolts Recalled

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 13.—Japan's promise of independence has caused the Indonesians to recall with deep emotion the three and a half centuries' bitter struggle for the attainment of nationhood free from foreign exploitation. It is remembered that one of the first anti-Dutch uprisings was by Sultan Ageng of Mataram who sent an expeditionary force to Batavia in 1628 to drive away the Dutch colony in the city which was headed by Jan Pieterszoon Coen, the Governor-General.

Although many attempts failed, the unstinting efforts to throw off the burden of Dutch colonialism in Java culminated in the Java War which broke out with Prince Diponegoro at the helm. The fierceness of this war which lasted five years is amply testified to by the fact that it was the longest war ever waged by the Indonesians in the past against foreign rulers.

As a last resort the Dutch basely lured Prince Diponegoro into a false trap which thus ended the brave fight. The Dutch then continued to rule over Java with unabated exploitation and inhumanity. However, the national fire of the Indonesians remained unquenched. Gradually new currents rose up among the intellectual Indonesians.

The first political party dedicated to the upliftment of the Indonesian social and later political status was Boedi Oetomo, meaning "Noble Strife," in 1908. Since the beginning of this new social association many more followed suit and the Indonesians were gradually made political-conscious.

Resistance Against Dutch

The Dutch, in their desperate efforts to keep down the constant uprising, resorted to various false means such as branding many of the associations as communistic. Trade unions sprang up to put up resistance against the ruthless Dutch capitalistic exploitation. Strikes and other kinds of insurrection came to the surface.

The consciousness of the Indonesians in Java regarding their colonial status under foreign rule reached its climax with the large-scale revolt against Dutch rule in Banten Province, western Java, late in 1926. This revolution was closely followed by similar uprisings in Minangkabau, Sumatra, in 1927. The two events were followed by a mass internment of Indonesian leaders at a deportation camp at Bovendigoel in New Guinea.

This step, however, aroused all the more the political awakening of the Indonesians in general. Many more political associations were formed including the Partai Nasional Indonesia established under the leadership of I. R. Soekarno in 1927 at Bandoeng. This association as well as others were closely related to similar independence movements in Holland which had its members among Indonesian students there.

The Indonesian National Movement reached its peak at this juncture and the Dutch resorted to unprecedentedly strong measures. Mr. Soekarno was incarcerated and imprisoned in 1929 and it is interesting to note that he was charged with having had a connection with the independence movement in India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The characteristic of the political party under Mr. Soekarno was that it assumed the non-cooperation policy of refusing to give even the smallest amount of aid to Dutch colonial rule. Another noteworthy political association at that time was the Partai Bangha Indonesia of Surabaya which was led by the late Dr. Soetomo.

Apparently as a Dutch political maneuver, Mr. Soekarno was released from prison some time later. However, in 1932 he entered a new association called the Partai Indonesia which was born after the dissolution of his first party following his imprisonment. Owing to his activities in the new association, Mr. Soekarno was again exiled to the Island of Flores.

The Indonesians did not remain still. A new association sprang up immediately thereafter under the name of the Partai Pendidiken Indonesia under the leadership of Dr. Mohammed Hatta, who had returned to Java after finishing his studies in Holland. The Dutch desperately devised new methods to keep down the Indonesian awakening.

By virtue of the newly adopted bills of the Dutch Government, many leaders of the new party, which was branded as extremely revolutionary, including Dr. Hatta were detained and exiled one by one. Dr. Hatta was banished to Banda Island in the Moluccas in 1935. Notwithstanding the many failures, the Indonesians continued to combat Dutch imperialism which, however, did not succeed until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when Japan arrived on the scene and encouraged the national aspirations, culminating in the present definite promise of future independence.

Manchoukuo Emperor Prays for War Dead At Foundation Shrine

Domei

HSINKING, September 13.—A ceremony for enshrining the war-dead was held Wednesday morning at the Empire Foundation Shrine here. The function was attended by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, General Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo and more than 1,000 Japanese and Manchoukuo military officers and Government officials as well as members of bereaved families. At 9:55 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, clad in a military uniform, solemnly worshipped at the mausoleum, and was followed by General Yamada and others.

Social and General

Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was among those present at Thursday night's performance at the Shimbashi Embujo where Kichiemon, the famous Kabuki actor, is performing. Ambassador Stahmer has been an ardent admirer of the Kabuki since his first visit to Japan in 1940. Since then the Ambassador has been a devoted student of the Kabuki drama, attending performances whenever time could be spared from his diplomatic duties. He was accompanied last night by Mr. S. J. Klimek, Second Secretary of the Embassy.

Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas returned to Tokyo on Monday after spending the weekend in Karuizawa.

Madame Fernandes, wife of the Portuguese Minister to Japan, left for Karuizawa on Tuesday after a short sojourn here.

Mr. Manuel da Silva Guedes, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, left for Karuizawa on Tuesday.

Mr. F. H. Handge of the D.N.B. News Service is spending a few days in Karuizawa.

Commander Seref Karapinar, Naval Attache to the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo, is scheduled to arrive in the capital this evening on the 7:51 train from Shimonoseki.

CHINESE PRIEST'S RELICS DISCOVERED IN NANKING

Scrolls Eulogizing Hsuan Chuang, San Tsang Shown At Munitions Ministry

The relics of China's famous Buddhist priest, San Tsang, who traveled to India from China in quest of Buddhist scriptures during the Tang Dynasty some 1,300 years ago with another noted priest Hsuan Chuang, were accidentally discovered by the Takamori Unit of the Japanese Forces in China on December 23, 1942 on the outskirts of Tunghwa Gate, Nanking, and the construction of a dagoba for these relics was undertaken and recently completed.

Prior to a ceremony marking the completion of the dagoba, the relics will be placed in the dagoba on September 22 together with a copy of the prajna-paramita-sutra and a scroll containing words of eulogy dedicated to the priest.

The relics were removed in the Sung Dynasty from Changan now Sian, to Nanking, where a dagoba was built to preserve them. Later during the Mongol and Ming dynasties, they were transferred from one place to another but finally during the Manchu Dynasty, the relics were lost.

Fortunately, however, the Takamori Unit discovered the tomb where the relics were buried and the skull and other personal belongings were then presented to the National Government of China at Nanking on February 23, last year through the good offices of the Japanese Embassy.

Immediately, the construction of a dagoba was undertaken by a special committee. The ceremony marking the completion of the dagoba is scheduled to be held on October 10, which falls on the Double Ten Festival but prior to the ceremony, the relics are to be placed in the new dagoba on September 22.

In this connection, the National Government of China has requested the Dai-Nippon Buddhist Temples to submit articles suitable to be placed along with the relics. Eagerly complying with this request the Buddhist Temples entrusted the task of copying the prajna-paramita-sutra to Sohei Kudo, noted Japanese calligrapher, and the task of writing reminiscences on scrolls in memory of the great priest to Dr. Junjiro Takakusu. The covers for the copy of the prajna-sutra are made out of ancient brocaded cloth and the scrolls are put in silver tubes, which have been made under the tutelage of Shushin Katori, member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Literature.

These scrolls were displayed at the official residence of the Munitions Minister on Tuesday, when prominent Government officials, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei and other foreign diplomats in Tokyo were invited to see the exhibition.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 14

WILL EUROPE BE DESTROYED?

MAINICHI—On August 29 the de Gaulle regime shifted its headquarters to Paris. A few days ago it was reported in foreign press cables that the number of death sentences passed by this regime, within barely two weeks, had reached 10,000, indeed a mass slaughter.

A description of the "inside" of the court martial, which is in charge of this mass slaughter, is given in an article in the Democrat, a Swiss newspaper, as follows:

"The atmosphere prevailing inside this court martial is strongly reminiscent of the days of terror during the French Revolution. The court is filled to capacity with spectators who interfere incessantly with the court proceedings, heaping abuse upon the defendants. The latter are unable to move in the face of this tempest, although a few try to defend themselves. Therefore the examination of each defendant ends in a few minutes and the death verdict is pronounced on the spot, evoking a storm of applause on the part of the onlookers."

When one reads the history of the French Revolution, especially the chapter on the Thermidor (the era of terror), one is able to visualize the terrifying spectacle of hell on earth, as fellow nationals entrapped one another, people of the same blood killed each other, fathers and sons and brothers betrayed one another, a veritable nightmare. But now the French have gone back to this age of terror. It was not enough that the French rocked the world with their revolution at the end of the 18th century, but they also shook the foundations of Europe with the turmoil of La Commune in the middle of the 19th century. France, so to speak, has been the powder keg of Europe.

It may be that with the turmoil going on at present on the continent of Europe, the Anglo-American Powers have been pushing things ahead in accordance with their previously conceived plans. If things continue as at present, there is no limit to the disorder and destruction which will spread through all areas of Europe. Eventually America and Britain may discover that the fire which they themselves started has become an uncontrollable conflagration. There is no space to discuss here the wisdom which the French have shown in their outlook on the future of their country. This has by now become a comparatively small matter. The real problem is the symptom which has appeared for the possibility of Europe's being turned into a mere shambles. And this is, for us in the East, not just "a fire across the river."

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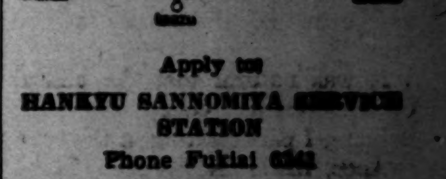

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

The New Loan to North China

The conclusion of a ¥200,000,000 five-year credit agreement between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of China on Wednesday furnishes another conspicuous demonstration of the vigorous measures taken by Japan to foster the sound economic and financial development of the countries of Greater East Asia. The signing of this agreement brings the total of loans made to the Federal Reserve Bank of China since its establishment to ¥400,000,000, the other credit extensions having been made in February, 1938, and in March, 1943.

This agreement will do for North China what the ¥400,000,000 loan made to the Central Reserve Bank of China on August 25 of this year is doing for Central China, thus enabling North and Central China to march abreast toward the goal of establishing a sounder economic system. Particularly will this ¥200,000,000 credit serve as a potent factor in the stabilization of the value of the Federal Reserve Bank Notes and of the prices of commodities in North China as well as provide a real opportunity for the Federal Reserve Bank of China to continue its development along sound financial lines. In fact, this loan has opened up for North China a new vista for economic advancement and is an assuring augury for the continued expansion of North China's industrial, agricultural and social welfare enterprises.

This gesture of genuine financial collaboration is proof that there will be no cessation in Japan's efforts to assist the countries of Greater East Asia toward achieving even greater economic progress. It is one more conclusive testimony of the mutually beneficial relationship arising from the application of that principle in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations which provides for the common acceleration of economic development on the basis of reciprocity.

Chungking's New Humiliation

The second Quebec conference which was started this week by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is another slap in the face for Chungking. That it is because, while the world has been given to understand that the primary purpose of the conference was to make plans for all-out offensives against Japan in the East Asian and Pacific theater of the war, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has not even been invited to the talks.

It was natural that the official announcement concerning the personnel participating in the conference, made by Stephen Early, the White House secretary, on the eve of the conference caused the press to question him about Chungking's participation in it—if Chiang Kai-shek had been invited, and if not, whether the Chungking embassy in Washington would be informed of the proceedings. Obviously embarrassed because no such invitation had been sent to the Generalissimo, the best Early could do was to parry the persistent queries with the evasive reply, "I don't know anything about it."

Even the subsequent statement issued by President Roosevelt in reply to the newsmen's questions concerning Chungking's part in the talks will not alter the fact of Chungking's humiliation at the hands of Roosevelt and Churchill. The statement said: "This is a conference to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war efforts in the Pacific and Europe. We are working in consonance with the situation in China, the Pacific and in Europe, coordinating our efforts with those of our allies, particularly the Chinese and the Russians." For the fact stands out like a sore thumb that Roosevelt invited Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union—a country that is at peace with Japan—only to feel chagrined at his refusal to attend. Yet neither Roosevelt nor Churchill would invite Chiang Kai-shek whom they have cajoled into fighting Japan for the past seven years against the interests of East Asia itself.

It all comes back to the old story that Roosevelt and Churchill have never looked on Chiang Kai-shek as an equal. Their inclusion of Chungking as a member of the "Big Four" has been mere lip-service to push their inordinate designs on East Asia. What they are after is complete domination of China. So far as America is concerned, there is no better proof of that than the current visit in Chungking of Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, adviser to President Roosevelt, which obviously designed to advance America's schemes for the post-war economic and political domination of China. What a pity Chiang Kai-shek, who considers himself responsible for "China's Destiny", is not alive to it, or that if he is, he continues to suffer the humiliation that is heaped on to him and the Chinese people at large! A pity all the more because he has but to turn eastward and be guided properly by the Greater East Asiatic Declaration wherein all nations of East Asia are treated as equals in the construction of a real Asia for the Asiatics.

Make me thy poet, O Night, veiled Night

There are some who have sat speechless for ages in thy shadow; let me utter their songs

Take me up on thy chariot without wheels, running noiselessly from world to world, thou queen in the palace of time, thou darkly beautiful!

Many a questioning mind has stealthily entered thy courtyard and roamed through thy lampless house seeking for answers.

From many a heart, pierced with the arrow of joy from the hands of the Unknown, have burst forth glad chants, shaking the darkness to its foundation.

(Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore)

A Year Ago Today

September 15, 1943

Dorothy Thompson, well-known American political commentator, writing in the New York Post, said that in the six weeks since the overthrow of Mussolini, the Badoglio regime had failed to mobilize the Italian "popular movement." She charged that the Government suppressed popular demonstrations thereby creating defeatism among the masses and permitting the Germans to strengthen their occupation.

* * *

The United States Navy Department announced that the American submarine, Grenadier, 1,475 tons, has failed to return from patrol operations and is now considered lost. The Grenadier was armed with ten 21-inch torpedo tubes.

* * *

The Labor Bureau of the Argentine Government announced today that Argentine nationals are prohibited from hiring themselves out as crews of foreign ships destined for battle zones without special permission of the Bureau.

* * *

On the ground that the war allowances paid at the end of August were too small, some 17,000 dockyard workers in Valetta, Malta Island, have started a one week strike.

* * *

The United States Maritime Commission announced today that two Liberty-type ships of 10,000 tons each, which were recently launched at Pacific Coast shipbuilding yards were transferred to the Chungking regime which has no ocean ports.

Fruits of Wisdom

No man's abilities are so remarkably shining as not to stand in need of a proper opportunity, a patron, and even the praises of a friend to recommend them to the notice of the world.—Pliny.

* * *

Absence lessens moderate passions and increases great ones; as the wind extinguishes the taper, but fans a fire.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

A timid person is frightened before a danger; a coward during the time; and a courageous person afterward.—Richter.

* * *

Never say you know a man till you have divided an inheritance with him.—Lavater.

* * *

It is worse to apprehend than to suffer.—Bruyere.

REAL MOTIVE BEHIND U.S. AID TO CHIANG

War in China Made Cooperative Unit of Pacific Offensive

By TOSHIO UYEDA

Although the United States at present is simultaneously carrying on operations in East Asia and Europe, the question as to which battlefront she should stress, the European front or the Pacific front, has been one of the most baffling problems confronting her since the commencement of the present war. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States had recognized the strategic importance of the Chinese mainland and had realized the necessity of utilizing Chungking in carrying out her imperialistic ambitions in East Asia.

Therefore, from the beginning of the China Affair the United States attempted to strengthen the anti-Japanese front of the Chungking forces by sending supplies over the Burma route, but this route eventually passed into Japanese hands. Later, as a result of the Casablanca Conference, the Europe first policy was temporarily adopted. However, following the two anti-Axis conferences in Quebec and Cairo, the Anglo-Americans began to lay equal stress on war operations in Asia and Europe and the Chinese front became increasingly important.

The United States decided to fully utilize the war in China as a cooperative war front with her Pacific operations. Factors such as the geographical value of the Chinese mainland, its manpower and material resources, the existence of Chungking and the Chinese Red Party as hostile forces against Japan and above all, their demands for assistance have been welcomed by the United States as being of great value to her new strategy in her war operations against Japan. Taking all these items into consideration, the United States has come to consider the Chinese mainland as a great base for her direct offensive against Japan rather than as a base for weakening Japan's fighting power through assistance to Chungking.

Considered from this viewpoint, the Indo-Burmese front, while of definite importance to Britain for the defense of India, is doubly important to the United States since it connects the Pacific and the Chinese fronts.

Many Complicated Problems

However, the United States, in utilizing the Chinese continent as part of the Pacific front, faces many complicated problems. There is the baffling complexity of the relationship between Chungking and the Communist regime in Yenan. There is no doubt that the Chungking regime desires to make use of the Chinese Communist Army in fighting Japan and at the same time to dispose of the same Red Army during the course of fighting, in order to facilitate the unification of China after the war.

It is equally undeniable that the Chinese Communist regime, while participating in the common front with Chungking against Japan, has been frantically endeavoring to grasp the leadership in Chinese affairs and in communizing all the districts under its control. It is because of such a state of affairs that, despite frequent reports concerning their possible cooperation, their mutual opposition has actually been intensified. Since the United States fears communism, Chungking is recognized as the central power on the Chinese front but if the Chinese communist regime will cooperate in fighting against the Japanese, the difference in policies and aims will be temporarily overlooked.

As has been already pointed out, the highest aim of the United States regarding the Chinese front is to utilize it to the fullest extent as a cooperative front for her offensives in the Pacific. It is because of this desire on the part of the Americans that the United States has been frenziedly attempting to strengthen her air forces in China, to Americanize the Chungking forces and to unify the conflicting elements within the anti-Japanese front. But the United States is not content with just the mere utilization of Chungking. It is noteworthy that she is making preparations for the control of that regime in the future.

The penetration of American power into Chungking's military, economic, financial, and communications affairs through cooperation between that regime and the United States is paving the way for the desired outcome. The recent distrust shown by American public of the Chungking regime because of the latter's military, political and economic crises as well as its inner conflict with the Chinese Communist Party, is significant inasmuch as it suggests the existence of an American desire to control Chungking in the future.

However, Chiang Kai-shek has other plans. The Chungking regime has been utilizing its own weakness in getting the assistanc of the Anglo-Americans to the maximum degree and has been fully making use of the Anglo-American ambitions in continuing its fight against Japan, but Chiang has never abandoned his dream of becoming the ruler of China after the war by disposing of the Communist and other miscellaneous armies in the meantime.

Ever since the beginning of the China Affair, Japan has made it clear that her aim is not to conquer China but to assist her in liberating herself from Anglo-American fetters so that she may become a sovereign, independent state and cooperate with Japan in establishing a new order in East Asia and in building a common prosperity region therein. Japan has reiterated this basic aim and has been practising it. Even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, this policy has been continued. It is because of this fundamental policy that our nation does not regard China as an enemy and is ready to accept the friendship of any element in the Chungking regime that realizes the mistake of fighting Japan. As a result of this generous policy there is no clear line of demarcation between the pacific and warlike elements among the Chinese masses as far as Japan is concerned.

The Nanking Government returned to its seat in the city of Nanking chiefly because it became impressed by the moral aims of the Japanese policy. But there still persists in the Chungking camp a group who continues to fight Japan. On the other hand, there is the Chinese Communist regime which, although having different policies and aims from the Chungking regime, participates in the common war front against Japan.

The United States forces in China are attempting to conquer Japan by utilizing this Chinese front. Thus the Chinese front may be described as a battlefield in which friends and foes are inextricably mixed, there being five forces divided into two camps striking against each other—the Imperial forces and the Nanking regime on the side of Japan and the Chungking and Red regimes together with the United States on the side of the enemy.

In addition to all these elements of dissension, the Anglo-Americans have had to face also the recent defeats in the Honan and Hunan areas where the Imperial Forces have been achieving such remarkable successes.

It can be readily seen from the foregoing discussion of Chinese affairs that China is presenting a series of complicated problems for the Anglo-Americans to solve, and that the United States is the real enemy of Japan on the Chinese front.

British Tyranny in India

Britain's Repressive Measures Fail to Curb Frenzied Efforts of Indians to Gain Independence

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part I

"I did not become the King's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

This statement made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill some time after the outbreak of the current war might well be described as the keystone of Britain's policy toward India, for, during all the past centuries of British rule which has brought so many hardships to the Indian people, there has never been a single honest demonstration on the part of Britain to accord any degree of real independence to India's 380,000,000 determined souls.

Even at the present moment, despite the generous offer made by Mahatma Gandhi for the establishment of a national government of India which would have full control over civil administration, the British Government has deviously but pointedly made it known that it does not intend to grant real freedom to the Indian people.

The opposition of the British to Gandhi's offer apparently lies in the fact that, under the projected national government, the British Viceroy would occupy a position comparable to that held by the King of England. What the British Government wants is a Viceroy who will rule India with an iron hand—who will not hesitate to lash the Indian people into submission at any sign of intransigence. Such a position is ensured for the Viceroy under the existing set-up and the British Government apparently is determined that there shall be no change in the dictatorial powers of the Viceroy.

That the British Government should maintain such a stubborn, deceitful attitude toward India despite its professed championship of the oppressed races, liberty and humanitarianism is prompted by sinister geopolitical and economic considerations.

Life-Blood of Britain

Ever since the Declaration of Independence by the 13 American Colonies in 1776, the center of gravity of the British Empire has shifted to the Indian Ocean. India is not only the brightest gem in the British Crown but the very life-blood of the British imperialists. The British therefore believe that they cannot give up India to the Indian people, without inviting a serious breakdown in the structure of the British Empire.

For these obvious reasons, the British acquired by force and fraud such bases as the Cape of Good Hope from Holland and St. Helena from France at the Vienna Conference of 1815, Aden in Arabia in 1839, Singapore in 1819, and Hongkong in 1841. All of these bases were acquired by Britain for the purpose of expanding and maintaining India's political sphere.

Moreover, Britain's policies respecting South Africa, Egypt, Turkey, and Persia were also carried out from the long-range viewpoint of keeping India sealed from foreign penetration. The Mediterranean Sea was transformed into a British lake through the seizure of Gibraltar, Cyprus, and Malta. An overland route from the eastern coast of the Mediterranean to India was also planned by Britain although the utility of this project became of secondary significance with the opening of the Suez Canal.

Britain's Treasure-House

Well might Lord Curzon declare in his time that India occupied the strategic center of the British Empire. The vast, abundant natural resources and inexhaustible manpower of India could be mobilized at any moment for employment in Asia, Europe, and Africa. As Lord Curzon pointed out, since India was brought under the ruthless control of Britain, this Asiatic sub-continent became an important field for British investments, the most important supplier of raw materials and the greatest buyer of British manufactures, especially textiles. In other words, India literally became Britain's treasure house—a treasure house which has been plundered and exploited with reckless abandon.

When Britain's supply of raw cotton from the United States was cut off on account of the American Civil War, Britain encouraged the cultivation of cotton in the northern and central regions of India. The move was a shrewd one calculated to create the impression among the Indian people that by increasing India's raw cotton exports, Britain was promoting the economic interests of the Indian cotton growers and merchants, although the real profit went to the British people who accumulated a vast fortune by selling cotton manufactures to the Indian people at a high cost. Moreover, the move was destined to make India more dependent on the mother country, for this single action alone disrupted India's economy by the shift in the emphasis from food production to cotton.

How disastrous the selfish economic policy of Britain has been to the Indian people can be seen from the chronic famine in India, epidemics and widespread poverty. About 1,000,000 Indian people die annually from starvation while another 40,000,000 barely escape death from the same cause. Only last October, British Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, stated in the House of Commons that more than 1,000 Indians were dying each week on the streets of Bengal alone, and again in January of this year he confessed, referring to the after-effects of continued malnutrition, that cholera had taken a total of 200,000 victims in December in the same Province and that there was widespread malaria and dysentery all over the sub-continent.

Mahatma Gandhi said some time ago, in utter condemnation of the British rule in India, that on the salary of the British Viceroy alone tens of thousands of Indians could be fed. This irrational situation which allows the British to live a life of luxury in the midst of hunger and death is one of the most serious indictments that is being brought against British rule in India.

Right to Be Own Master

Is it any wonder, then, that the Indian people are demanding independence? If the British cannot take care of the Indian people's welfare, surely the Indians are entitled to look after it themselves. That, at least, is the crux of the argument of the Indian nationalists who, after witnessing the matchless Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, have become conscious of their own ability as Asiatics to become masters of their own destiny.

No repressive measures, however strong, have been able completely to abolish this movement toward national freedom. Even the vigorous, remorseless policy of General Kitchener failed to stop the growth of the movement of the Indians for emancipation—in fact, all the repressive measures of the British were met by the Indians with a wave of assassinations of high British officials. The conciliatory action taken by the Earl of Minto in his Indian Legislative Council Act of 1909, far from satisfying the Indian people's long-cherished aspiration, only spurred the Indian nationalists to even more frenzied efforts to gain real independence.

The Indian independence movement, however, met a grave crisis during the first World War. At the time the war started in 1914, there were visible signs of internal dissension in the independence camp. The moderate elements began to assume an attitude of conciliation and cooperation toward the British with the withdrawal of the British authorities of the plan for the separation of Bengal.

Although Turkey's participation in the war nearly ended the cooperation of the Indian Mohammedans with the British, the crisis was barely averted by the British declaration that the Allies would not destroy the Mohammedan Holy Land in Turkey. Moreover, the increasing demand of the Indian people for greater political power in view of the enormous number of troops they were sending to the European front was met by the Montague offer to employ a greater number of Indians as Government officials and with a promise to accord India Dominion status.

But the end of the first World War found the Indian people holding an empty bag. The British authorities had backed down on their promise. Instead of granting Dominion status to India, the British put into effect the Rowlatt Act for the purpose of suppressing meetings, free speech, and any opposition to British rule. The natural consequence of this treacherous action was the institution of widespread anti-British disturbances. It was during this situation that the notorious Amritsar incident occurred when more than 1,000 Indians were either killed or injured by the British in cold-blood.

Committee Frowned Upon

In order to cope with the increasing gravity of the Indian situation, Britain in 1927 dispatched a committee under Sir John Simons to India to inquire into the situation. As no Indian was included among its seven members, it was frowned upon by the Indians who regarded it as another fraudulent organ to deceive the Indian people as to Britain's real purpose in taking this step. So unpopular was the Simons Commission that it was even denounced by the Muslim League which had shown on previous occasions an attitude of conciliation. Thus, the effect of the measure only served to aggravate rather than appease anti-British sentiments in India.

Two years later, the Indian National Congress at its annual convention at Lahore in 1929 adopted a revolutionary decision to strive for complete national independence rather than limited autonomy and conferred the right of leadership to Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi thereupon immediately pressed his demands for a 50 per cent reduction in the land tax, the abolition of the salt tax, the reduction of military expenditures by 50 per cent and the immediate release of all Indian political prisoners.

Naturally these demands were rejected by the Viceroy, as a result of which the Indian National Congress retaliated by the institution of a boycott against British goods and by a movement to encourage the private manufacture of salt. The British countered this with drastic repressive steps, imprisoning more than 27,000 Indians, including Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Three round-table conferences based on the Simons' report were then held between 1930 and 1932, attended by British and Indian representatives, but they failed to achieve their purpose. No Indian representative attended the first meeting. Gandhi, however, participated in the second but due to a difference in views between the Hindu and Muslim leaders no tangible agreement was reached.

In the third meeting the British Labor Party failed to send any delegates due to the political strife in England; neither did the Indian Nation Congress. The only achievement of the three round-table talks was a vague, general outline of a "new constitution for India," against which there has been much criticism not only from British Laborites but also from the Indian National Congress and even the Indian native princes themselves.

The British Laborites denounced it as a betrayal of Britain's promises to India; the Indian National Congress as an instrument for the consolidation of the prerogative of the British Viceroy to the jeopardy of the Indians themselves; the rajahs because they saw in it the possibility of the end of their special privileges; and the Mohammedans because they could find no safeguards in the document for the protection of the minorities. Thus, the Dominion plan failed to materialize—the only development being a partial recognition of India's autonomy and the separation of Burma from India.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Let the world go by thee,
Thy business is thy God:

Leave other men their little hurrying cares,
Be thou at peace with him:

Heed not the yelping curs around thee,
Forge straight upon thy course toward the Goal:

If thus thy mind be set on him,
Low-minded men will cease to harass thee,

EXILE NOT IN VAIN

Ricarte Looks to Filipino Youths To Reconstruct P.I.

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Part II

For four months, from December, the doughty, hardy, Spartan-like Filipino warrior knew no rest—at times weathering the cold wintry Philippine weather and the cold reception of apathetic countrymen; at times drinking the warm milk of kindness from sympathizers and loyalists. Ricarte played an audacious game of hide and seek with the Americans and their mock constabulary forces over the craggy country of central and northern Luzon. He was continuously flirting with death while the mad chasers were literally pulling hairs from their dizzy head. Ten thousand dollars was placed on his head by the United States Government.

The banca (canoe), the carromata (horse drawn vehicle), the train, in fact every conceivable conveyance, both native and modern, aided in his escapes. And the "Vibora" was a master at masquerade, dodging the enemy as an Aglipayan priest, a cattleman, a farmer, a peasant, or whatever mask suited the occasion.

Finally on May 29, 1904, at a cockpit in Mariveles, Bataan, (a site which was to prove significant as the beginning of the collapse of the USAFFE in 1942), Ricarte secretly called a meeting to discuss ways and means of raising arms and munitions. He was suspicious of a Judas among the assembled but his friend eased his mind.

No sooner had the four-hour meeting adjourned when constabulary soldiers suddenly surrounded them. An American officer armed with a photograph and a pistol approached the general and asked, "Are you Ricarte?"

"Yes, I am," he replied.

The officer then summoned Luis Baltazar, the Filipino Judas, to identify the prisoner. Baltazar sheepishly nodded.

"You are under arrest," the American haughtily barked as he handcuffed Ricarte and placed him aboard a launch to be tried and imprisoned in Manila.

The Filipino Judas was presented with the reward of $10,000 for the capture of Ricarte, dead or alive. Other loyal Filipinos who sheltered or aided Ricarte were also arrested and jailed.

General Convicted

Following a quick civil court trial, the general was convicted and sentenced to six years' solitary confinement and hard labor. He was thrown in Bilibid prison in June, 1904.

Ricarte served his term in good faith but Governor-General James J. Smith, who assiduously stalemated a movement to obtain pardon for Ricarte, was responsible in delaying the general's release. On June 26, 1904, Ricarte's release was finally ordered by the Supreme Court after a habeas corpus was filed by a young and sympathetic Filipino lawyer, Mariano Legaspi y Florendo.

When the general left prison on that memorable June day he had only 23 centavos in his worn pocket.

Less than 20 minutes after his release Governor Smith ordered a haggard but game Ricarte to appear in his luxurious office. There the Filipino was offered wealth, honor, position, in return for acceptance of American rule or to leave the country immediately. The prestige of American imperialism was at stake.

Ricarte asked for 40 days to think it over. The Governor excitedly fired back, "You will make trouble within 24 hours if you remain in the Philippines. You must decide now! Will you accept our offer?"

The general coolly replied, "No!"

Once again General Ricarte was banished, trailed by the American secret service. At the British Colony of Hongkong, however, he was not welcome. He was driven out of Hongkong for trying to organize another Philippine revolution and it is said for participating in an Indian movement to liberate India. For years "Vibora" Ricarte was hounded up and down the Asiatic coast by American spies, arrested by American consular authorities.

Finds Refuge in Japan

He finally found refuge in Japan in 1918—he and his faithful wife received employment in a porcelain factory in Nagoya. His work, though far from his calling, was not one to dishearten him, for Ricarte had been weaned on poverty. Here, at least, was an honest means of subsistence, away from endless American surveillance.

The land of his adoption was quick to appreciate his ability. He was offered a post as teacher of Spanish in a Japanese immigration school in Yokohama. In this port city he made his home and also found a restaurant which became a byword among Filipino tourists.

And so for 26 years, General Artemio Ricarte lived among people who befriended him and helped his cause, refusing to return to a Philippines flying an American flag and ruled by the United States. During his quarter of a century exile in Japan he has religiously celebrated Filipino national revolutionary anniversaries and the birthday of Filipino heroes.

When the Greater East Asia War broke out on December 8, 1941, General Ricarte joined the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines. At last, the day of liberation had come. His struggles, his convictions, his self-exile had not been in vain.

On the day the Philippines proclaimed her independence, October 14, 1943, I watched the inaugural ceremonies from the press-box. There was a proud look on General Ricarte's rugged face when he and General Aguinaldo accepted the Philippine flag from Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas and hoisted it from the flagstaff in front of the Legislative building. Lter in an interview, the general, his face wreathed in smiles, declared that he was extremely happy because his dream had come true.

He advocates an aggressive policy, eschewing a luke-warm one. Although diplomatically scotched, Ricarte bluntly counsels that the Philippine Republic should declare war on the Anglo-American countries.

Two years short of 80, this grand old warrior serves as unofficial adviser to the President and Government of the Philippine Republic. Until Philippine independence, he was active as a member of the Council of State. The general has declared himself ready to serve his country at all times. He says, "Old as I am, I am ready to answer the call of the Fatherland if my services are still needed anywhere, anytime, and any place."

Ricarte has brought new meaning to Dr. Jose Rizal, the Philippines' foremost hero, by urging the creation of a Rizal shrine. It is already fast nearing completion as a huge edifice is rearing its sacred head around the present Rizal statue situated in the center of the rolling greens of the Luneta.

His greatest interest, today, is in the Filipino youth. He hopes they will shoulder the gigantic task of reconstructing a Philippines worthy of membership in a family of nations. He hopes they will rise in arms against any nation infringing upon the territorial integrity and independence of the Philippine Republic.

To the Filipino youth he stresses the following norms of conduct: (1) loyalty and love for righteousness; (2) unity; (3) consciousness of racial equality; (4) reverence for God, the aged, and the teachers; help for friends; honor for the country's heroes and martyrs; (5) humility and just treatment of others; (6) sacrifice for love of country; and (7) service for the good of others, especially one's own countrymen.

(End)

MOVIES POPULAR WITH BURMESE PUBLIC

Native Productions Reveal Strong Anti-British Sentiment

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Motion pictures were first introduced into Burma after the World War I, and the Burmese people have shown a great enthusiasm for it. In Rangoon, there are more than 15 motion picture theatres, of which at least three have a seating capacity of 1,000 or more and compare favorably with the first class cinema houses in Japan. Other theatres are being built in all the main cities of Burma, and the movies surpasses even the native "poe" in popularity with the masses. Nationalistic Burmese, except for a small percentage, are not interested in American produced pictures, and a far greater number enjoy the native-produced movies. In this, the Burmese differ from the neighboring Thais who display a decided preference for the Hollywood films.

The first motion picture was produced in Burma in 1922. Recently the number of producing companies have increased and the scale of production enlarged. The present stage of the Burmese film companies may be compared to that in Japan just after the last Great War. The A-1 is the best sound film company, with Japanese sound-recording technique being used. It may be noted here that Japanese technicians are holding important positions in various firms.

The Burmese companies employ few permanent actors, most of them being hired for a single film when production is begun. Very often the director takes the leading role. Aside from love stories, other favorite themes are the pagoda legends, and historical tales of the days of the kingdom. These express the emotional nature and ideals of the people. The average film takes from two to three hours, and the delineation is quite simple.

For several years before the outbreak of the present conflict, anti-British pictures were produced. "The Golden Peacock" was one of the most successful of recent films; though based on the Manipur invasion, a historical event, in reality its main purpose was to inspire anti-British sentiment. Widely acclaimed by the public, it ran continuously for 60 days after its release in Mandalay. Since that time the British authorities altered their former policy and instituted a rigid censorship, but, regardless of such restrictions, other anti-British pictures continued to be produced.